THE SUN FOREIGN DETAILS.

The American Crisis in Europe--Royal Proclamation on American Affairs---Views of the London Journals--Recep-tion of the United States Minister.

The steamship Etna arrived at New York on Monday from Liverpool, which port she left on the 13th of May, and Queenstown on the 16th. She brings \$1,600,000 in specie, and 294 passengers. Although her dates are not

294 passengers. Although her dates are not later than already published, we find in our files several matters of interest.

The intelligence from America of course continued to be most attentively scanned in England, and was the all engrossing topic of discussion. The advices by the Niagara were generally construed as more hopeful for peace, but the later intelligence by the Jura tended to dispel these hopes. There was great difference of opinion among commercial men.

French commercial accounts report as extraordinary disinuction in the export from France to the United States, and remittances in specie were expected to be the consequence.

The following members of the United States diplomatic body had arrived in Liverpool by the Niagara from Boston: Hon. Cassius M. Clay, U. S. minister to Russia; Mrs. Olay, two Misses Clay, and three children; Hon. C. F. Adams, U.S. minister to England; Mrs. Adsams, Miss Adisms and Messrs. H. P. and B. Adams; Hon. J. L. Haldemann, U. S. minister to Sweden; Mrs. Haldemann and two children. The screw frigure Marsey, 40 guns, left Portsmouth on the 12th, for the North American and West India station.

Great Britain.

and West India Station.

Great Britain.

EER MAJESTY'S SUIJECTS AND THE AMERICAN WAR.

The following is the preclamation agreed upon in the privy council on the lith instant, and forthwith published in the official Gazette:

"VICTORIA R.—Whereas we are happily at

"VICTORIA R.—Whereas we are happily at peace with all Sovereigns, Powers and States; and whereas hostilities have unhappily commenced between the government of the United States and certain States styling themselves the Confederate States of America; and whereas we being at peace with the government of the United States, have declared our royal determination to maintain a strict and impartial neutrality in the contest between the said contending parties:

"We, therefore, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, to issue this our royal proclamation. [The provisions of the foreign enlistment act are here cited.] And we do hereby warn all our loving subjects, and all persons whatsoever entitled to our protection, that if any of them shall presume, in contempt of this our royal proclamation and of our high displeasure, to do any acts in derogation of their duty as subjects of a neutral Sovereign in the said contest, or in violation of in contravention of the law of nations, as for example, more especially, by entering into the military service of either of the said contending parties as commissioned or non-commissioned of diverse or saidlerss or by said contending parties as commissioned or non-commissioned officers, or soldiers; or by serving as officers, saitors, or marines on board any ship or vessel of war, or transport of or in the service of either of the said contending parties; or by serving as officers, satiors, or marinea on heard any privateer bearing letters of marque of or from either of the said contending parties; or by engaging to go, or going to any place beyond the seas with intent to enlist or engage in any such service; or by procuring or attempting to procure within hier Majesty's dominions at home or abroad, others to do so; or by fitting out, arming, or equipping any ship or vessel to be employed as a ship of war, or privateer, or transport by either of the said contending parties; or by breaking, or endeavoring to break any blockade lawfully und actually established by or on behalf of either of the said contending parties; or by carrying officers, soldiers, dispatches, arms, military stores or materials, or any article or articles considered and deemed to be contraband of war, according to the law or modern usage of nations, for the use or service of either of the said contending parties; all persons so offending will incur and are liable to the several penalties and penal consequences by the said statue, or by the law of nations in that behalf imposed and decread.—"And we do hereby declare that all our subjects and persons entitled to our protection, who may misconduct themselves in the premises, will do so at their peril and of their own wrong, and that they will in howise obtain any protection from us against any liabilities or penal consequences, but will, on the contrary, incur our high displeasure by such misconduct."

The New Amentican Minister To England.—

"Engleption of Mr. adams at Liverpool. any ship or vessel of war, or transport of or in the service of either of the said contending

THE NEW AMERICAN MINISTER TO ENGLAND-RECEPTION OF MR. ADAMS AT LIVERPOOL. Charles Francis Adams, our new minister to England, had a public reception from the chamber of commerce of Liverpool, on his ar-rival in that city. In response to an address of welcome from Mr. S. B. Guion, Mr. Adams

mand:

"Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce:—Theartily accept your cordial greeting on my arrival in this great city. It is now more than forty years since I fet these shores. I was then a boy, and now I am past the age of middle life; but the interval of time has produced far greater changes in the relations between the country I now represent and the kingdom of Great. Britain than any I can trace relatively in myself. As

ges in the relations between the country I now represent and the kingdom of Great. Britain than any I can trace relatively in myself. As I watched the progress of discharging the letter bags from the steamer in which I have just and emprocess is now repeated by means of such admirable nautical dispatch. I felt in tis full force the ever increasing magnitude of the commercial relations between the two countries, and the importance of siding by every practical method in developing them to their fullest extent.

"The progress of your city, gentlemen, manifests the great expansion of the same idea.—"Long may it continue, by cultivating the arts of peace, to present the strongest inducements to the preservation of harmony between the nations. I came here desirous only to develop the fraternal relations to which you have been pleased to allinde in your address to me. Such I believe to be the wish of the government of the United States, which has sent me, as well as of a very large portion of the people, irrespective of any personal differences that may now unhappily prevail among a. Permit me here to concur with you is a hope and better state of feeling there, so that we may all once more unite and conpertie in the blessed work of promoting the prosperity of the civilized world. Not doubting that the swell has

work of promoting the prosperity of the civ-ilized world. Not doubting that this would be joyfully hailed by you in your respective use-ful vocations on this side, I can only pledge to you all my individual efforts to contribute to the same result. LANCASHIRE AND THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR.

the same result."

LANCASHIRE AND THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR. The Liverpool Mercury says:

"The portion of the British people who will be the greatest sufferers by the terrible convulsion which is now shaking society and disturbing all the peaceful pursuits of industry in the United and the Confederate States of America, is that which resides in the north-western district of England, consisting of Lancashire and Oheshire, and in the western districts of Scotland, in and around the flourishing city of Glasgow. These districts not only find in the northern and southern States the best markets for the products of their industry, in common with the whole of the mining and manufacturing districts of England, but they also derive from the southern States much the greater portion of their supply of cotton and tobacco, and from the northern States much the greater portion of their supply of cotton and tobacco, and from the northern States a large, if not the largest portion of their supplies of grain, flour and provisions. In addition to these commercial relations, the ports of the Morsey and the Olyde are interested to a great extent in the shipping trade of the Atlantic, which is placed in considerable peril by the blockade of the southern ports, and by the issuing of letters of marque, which will soon cover the ocean with privateers; who at the best are only one degree removed from pirates. Lancashire and the west of Scotland, containing between them a population of at least 4,000,000 inhabitants, are thus deeply affected, not only as producers, but as consumers and as shipowners, by the civil war which has broken dut between the people of the northern and the southern States. It requires much greater sagacity than we possess, or indeed than is granted to man, to foresse all the evils that may be involved in this terrible conflict."

[From the Manchester Guardian, 14th, Cotton Spinners' organ.] [From the Manchester Guardian, 14th, Cotton

Spinners' organ.]
THE UNION PERMANENTLY DISSOLVED. Spinners' organ.]

THE UNION PERMANENTILY DISSOLVED.

It must surely be abundantly clear to every one but Mr. Lincoln and his advisers, that the Union's permanently dissolved; that the slave-holding and non-slaveholding States cannot get on together in peace under one government; and that the worst thing that could happen to either would be for them to be joined together by force—for nothing clse will make them one. Why, then, in the name of common sense, should not each go its own way; each under the institutions which suit it best!—Here we have a case similar to one in which a husband and wife, after having led a cat and dog life for forly years, find themselves divorced; what friend of either, with imoviledge of their antecedents, would seek to bring them together again? No crime having been committed, and no mutual obligations having been incurred; who would think twice before he advised them to separate without delay, lest surrounded by old causes of irritation, and constantly reminded of old grudges, one or the other should do something which might stand in the way of an honorable parting!—We do sincerely hope that, when a sufficient quantity of the bluster and "bunkum," which

VOL. XLIX.—NO. 9.1

The Money Market Review, a journal recently started in London, as an organ for the bankers, (in opposition to the economists,) says that the sympathies of the commercial and business classes of England are with the Confederacy, and talks about the progress towards completion of steamers to run to their ports from Liverpool.

THE WAR MOVEMENTS.

infantry, and seventeen of cavalry and artille ry, anxiously awaiting orders.

The Cincinnati papers state that Miles Greenwood, of that city, has taken a government con-

wood, of that city, has taken a government contract for rifling old muskets, and will prepare eight hundred of these arms per day.

The vote of the troops at Harper's Ferry is reported at 4,200 for secession and 100 against it. The schooner Crenshaw, Captain Winter, from Richmond, another prize from the Chesapeake blockading squadron, arrived at New York on Mondsy in charge of Lieut, Hunter, of the steam frigate Minnesota. She was laden with \$55,000 worth of tobacco, and was taken in Hampton Roads while attempting to run the blockade. The schooner Haxall, Capt. Morse, from Richmond, bound to Battimore, with about \$75,000 worth of tobacco, has also arrived at New York as a prize.

Forty-four river boats are laid up at Cincinnati, having no cargoes since the promulgation of Secretary Chase's order 'to establish a land blockade.

The sam of \$86,167 has been subscribed in

The sum of 86,167 has been subscribed in New York city in aid of the federal volunteers

n Missouri. Col.Huger has been appointed to the com-nand of the Southern troops at Norfolk, vice

mand of the Southern troops at Norfolk, vice Gen. Gwynn, resigned.
Ten companies of Southern troops left New Orleans on the 20th instant, for Fort Smith, Arkansas.
A son of Ex-Senator Foote, of Miss., has been appointed a second lieutenant in the Confederate army.

FURTHER DETAILS FROM ALEXANDRIA.

Everything appears to be comparatively quiet at Alexandria, Va. We make the sub-joined extracts from the Washington Star of

joined extracts from the Washington Star of last evening:

A COMMANDER FOR THE ADVANCING COLUMN. Brigadier-General McDowell has been duly charged with the command of the division of the forces of the United States recently thrown across the Potomac from this point. We infer, from his selection for this command, that it is the purpose of the Commander-in-Chief to push field operations with that column with great vigor, to the present end of cutting off the retreat of the forces now at Harper's Ferry, and preventing their reinforcement, either of which can be effected only by pussing down the Mannassas railroad to the junction, a point within fifteen or sixteen miles from the most advanced positions at present visited by the scouting parties connected with General McDowell's command, and upon which it seems to be proposed to advance a considerable portion of the army with as little delay as possible.

sible.
The following officers have been ordered to

The following officers have been ordered to duty as members of the staff of General Mc-Dowell, viz:—Golonel Charles P. Stone, of the Eaurteenth Infantry; Captain R. G. Tyler, assistant quartermaster; Brevet Captain James B. Fry, assistant adjutant general; Lieutenant Putnam, topographical engineers.

GENERAL MANSFIELD.

This officer is retained in command of the military department of Washington, which is regarded by the officers of the service now in Washington city, as a clear indication of the department's determination that his services are required in commanding in person the column that will not long hence close down on Harper's Ferry from this side of the Potomac.

omac,
STRENGTHENING THE COLUMN.
Additional trans- are ball-

STEENGTHENING THE COLUMN.
Additional troops are being daily dispatched across the river from this point, and it is understood as fast as the ten additional regiments expected to arrive here very shortly reach Washington, the troops now here will be sent over by regiments.
The seventy-first New York regiment left their quarters at the Washington Navy-yard at 2 o'clock this morning, upon steamers for Alexandria, where they now form part of Gen.
McDowell's command.
THE NORTHEASTERN YIRGINIA MILITARY

THE NORTHEASTERN VIRGINIA MILITARY

The Northeastern virginia military Department to the command of which Gen. Irwin McDowell has been assigned, comprise all that part of Virginia east of the Allegany mountains and north of James river, except Fort Monroe, and sixty miles around that point.

Annests by Secession Forces at Fairfax. We hear by a gentleman from the peighbor.

ARRESTS BY SECESSION FORCES AT FAIRFAX. We hear by a gentleman from the neighborhood of Fairfax Court House that three persons were arrested at that piace yesterday by the secession troops. One of them, a Mr. Bennett, wits arrested on a charge of "living aid and comfort to the enemy." by shoeing the horse of a United Slates soldier. The charges against the two others our informant did not know. There were not more than one hundred secession troops at Fairfax Court House.

Supply of Coal.

SUPPLY OF COAL.

There are now in Alexardria nearly 18,000
This of coal in the possession of the United States forces.

MORE ARRESTS IN WASHINGTON.

The Star states that posterior.

More arrests in washington.

The Star states that yesierday a squad of men of company A, Union regiment, arrested Mr. F. Markoe, late a fourth-class clerk in the State Department, on a charge of having said in a conversation with J. C. Wright, in Georgetown, that he was in communication with the southern commissioners in Europe. Mr. M. at his examination before Justice Donn, explained what he said to the witness. He is an intimate acquaintance of A. Dudley Mann, one of the South Carolina commissioners to Europe, and received a few days before this conversation a letter from him, in which he stated positively that England and France would recognize the Southern Confederacy.—In the conversation Wight expressed the opinion that the European powers would not recognize the Southern Confederacy; the prisoner expressed a different opinion, and referred to this letter as the ground for it. He declared that he was ready to show that letter to

The State of Mississippi is said to have now field eleven full regiments of volunteers, leaving seventy-five organized companies of



SU

BALTIMORE, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 29, 1861.

it is the weakness of our friends over the water—and we all have our weaknesses—to indulge in, shall have been expended, a commonsense view of the case will be taken; and that, if part they must, the parting may be peaceful. [From the London Daily News, 14th.]

How the American Crisis operates on British Trade.

Manufacturers and shippers at present do not know what to be at. The American crisis is overshadowing our industry. The whole of the cotton trade is involved in uncertainty in an especial degree. We do not know whether the usual and necessary quantity of cotton will be grown; and if it be grown, we do not know whether the usual and necessary quantity of cotton will be grown; and if it be grown, we do not know whether it will be permitted to reach us. We do not know yet whether there is really to be war in America. Everything, it is true, points in that direction, but in the cotton trade, in the corn trade, in the metal trade, in all branches of our manufactures, in the money market, and in the stock exchange, there is a general indeposition to do business, principally because the idea has continued to float through men's minds that the American difficulty, after dithat has been said and done, may prove susseptible by other means than that of a long and desolating civil war. Then every one pictures to himself the immense effect that would be produced were even the mere prospect of an arrangement to be opened. How great would be the effect upon the price of cotton! What merchant can bestir himself boldly in ordering supplies from India and other regions, as long as there is a chance of the ground being cut from under his feet! What would be the consequence on the value of noney, upon the bullion movement—glutted as the New York banks are with gold! What a rebound there would be in all kinds of public securities, home, foreign and American.

The Cardiff (Wales) Star says:—"Owing to the civil war that has unhapply broken out in America, there are fewer vessels of that country in this port than usual, and th the President at any time, and claimed to be a good Union man. The justice detained him in custody to await the order of Gen. Mansfield.

William Gerecke, liquor dealer, was arrested upon the information of Edward Flaver, 12th New York Regiment, and J. C. Wright, 2d Ohio Regiment. The evidence against him was that he kept in his place of business a figure wrapped in cotton, and over it the motto "Cotton is Kiug." The soldiers saw it, and inquired its meaning. Unsatisfactory replies induced the soldiers to cause his arrest. Considerable excitement resulted, which was not allayed until Mr. Gerecke proved that he was a loyal citizen. it is the weakness of our friends over the wa

allayed until Mr. Gerecke proved that he was a loyal citizen.

Franklin Minor, late a clerk in the Census Burean, and a lawyer by profession, was arrested by a squad of troops and taken before Justice Johnson, who released him upon his own security for a further hearing.

M. A. Febrey, arrested on a charge of being a secessionist from Virginia, proved that he was a Union map, and on taking the oath of allegiance, was released.

Robert Muir was dismissed by Justice Jounson. He was arrested by a squad of complany

allegiance, was released.

Robert Muir was dismissed by Justice Joanson. He was arrested by a squad of company A, Union regiment.

MANASSAS GAP.

Manassas Gap, where a large body of Southern troops are reported to be, is seventy miles from Alexandria, a strong position on the Alexandria and Strasburg (valley) Railroat.

Manassas Junction is twenty-seven miles from Alexandria, and is the key to the principal roads of Virginia—the line from Richmond, as well as the Tennessee and Lynchburg line to Harper's Ferry, uniting at that point, which commands them all.

THE NEXT DEMONSTRATION.

The New York Tribune says that a military movement is now under way in Western Virginia, which is to have an important effect upon the position of affairs. Though the particulars of the movement cannot be given, it is stated that it is not to be on Harper's Ferry, though that point is expected to come again into federal hands by a flank movement.

Advices from Richmond confirm the report that the treater of the movement.

Into federal hands by a flank movement.

Advices from Richmond confirm the report that troops to the number of five hundred a day arrive at that city.

VEUETABLES FOR THE ARMY AT PENSACOLA.

The Mobile venders of vegetables inst week determined upon presenting the southern army at Pensacola with a variety of inxuries of the senson, and in a few hours collected together one hundred and ten cart loads of the tempting products of the Alabama vegetable markets.

PRESENT TO COLONEL WITHING

our police court for the purpose of asking permission to take the oath of allegiance to her Majesty.

"It appeared from his statement that he is a native of Barnstable, but he has been naturalized in America. He is about sailing from this port with a cargo of coal for Guba, but is apprehensive, as the ship is an American, that it might be captured. As he felt desirous of salling under British colors, he also wished to transfer his allegiance to the crown of Great Britain. The magistrates informed him that he must have his ship duly chartered as a British one, in accordance with the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act, if he wished to secure the protection of the British fag. The captain thanked the magistrates, and left the court, somewhat perplexed as to the best course that he could adopt to secure that he could adopt to secure that he could adopt to secure that he with barrels of small coal. The American shipowners and masters who are now in this port are placed in a similar painful situation."

FRELING OF THE COMMERCIAL AND BUSINESS MEN.

The Money Market Review, a journal re-PRESENT TO COLONEL WITHERS. PRESENT TO COLONEL WITHERS.

The celebrated four year old racer and stallion "Peg Top" was last week purchased by several prominent citizens of Mobile, and forwarded to Norfolk as a present to Colonel Jones M. Withers, of the Third Alabama Regiment of volunteers, now stationed at the latter city.

ARMS FOR TENDESSEE.

iment of volunteers, now stationed at the latter city.

ARMS FOR TENNESSEE.

The Nashville Banner says that 7,500 Enfield rifles, imported via New Orleans, have been received by the proper authorities of Tennessee.

NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

The steamer Massachusetts has just salled from Boston for Fort Pickens, with a large amount of armaments, consisting of rifled cannon, pistols, &c. The Mississippi will be ready for sea again by the latter part of this week.—The revenue cutter Caleb Cashing is now lying at East Boston, where she is having a complete overhauling of her massa; rigging, salis, &c. She will sail in about ten days for the Chesapeake bey, under the command of Lieut. Amazine, and remain on that station during the war. The sloop of war Jamestown is ready for sea at Philadelphia.

TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature of Tennessee has passed the following bill.

The Legislature of Tennessee has passed the

The Legislature of Tennessee has passed the following bill:

Sec. 1. That no person in any non-slave-holding State, or their alents or attorneys in this State, shall have power to sue or collect any moneys owing to or any property claimed by the citizens of any such State in Tennessee during hostilities between Tennessee and the federal government.

Sec. 2. That it may and shall be lawful for such debtors to pay such moneys into the treasury of the State, which sums shall be refunded with interest upon the cessation of hostilities.

INTERESTING FROM CAIRO, ILL.

The United States forces encamped at Cairo Ill., are busily employed in fortifying thag

The United States forces encamped at Cairo III., are busily employed in fortifying thag place. A letter to the Chicago Times, dated the 24th, says:

A large force has been engaged during the past two days tearing down buildings at the extreme point, to make way for the proposed fortification. A heavy construction train is bringing in earth from a point twelve miles out, on the line of the Central railroad, to construct a cross embankment from the Ohio to the Mississippi levee, so as to enclose an area of about six acres. When this embankment is finished as laid out, the troops here will be amply protected on every side by breastworks of a character that would resist the heaviest cannonading, perhaps for a twelvemonth.—This work will cost the government about \$25,000 or \$30,000.

This work will cost the government about \$25,000 or \$30,000.

The effect of the blockade at Cairo is seriously felt at all towns along the river, and the people are at a total loss how to retallate. It is confidently asserted that there are fifteen thousand southern troops at Fort Rector and Mound City, Arkansas, well drilled and handsomely supplied with arms and ammunition. nely supplied with arms and ammunition.

somely supplied with arms and ammunition. I am persuaded that there are troops there, but not 15,000—certainly not to exceed 2,500.

A company is organizing at Humboldt, which, when filled up, will come forward to Union City. The talk there is to the effect that in less than ten days Gen, Pillow will have ten thousand men at Jackson and Union City for the purpose of attacking Cairo.

INTERESTING FROM PENSACOLA.

The Mobile Register has a letter from Pensa. cola, from which we take the following:

There is a sand battery just above the city and one below, and soldiers from the upper battery down to Fort McRea. They are encamped as far out as three miles, and in all about 12,000 men. The navy-yard has no protection, and can easily be destroyed by Fort Pickens. No one of Fort McRea's guns bear on Pickeus, as they command the channel, in which the vessels have been sunk. The drydock that cost \$150,000 is loaded with stone and brick-baits, with the intention of taking it down and sinking it in the channel, to prevent the federal ships from coming in. I think whenever they go to sink the dock the ball will open, for Pickeus is certain to fire on it. They have told Gen. Bragic as much, who pays no attention to them. When the steamers Keys and Lewis were fired at McRea to keep the men the federal control of them. When the steamers Keys and Lewis were fired at the seamers keys and Lewis were fired at the seamers keys and the control of the seamers keys and the seamers keys and the control of the seamers keys and the seamers keys and the control of the seamers keys and the seamers keys

whenever they ro to sink the dock the ball will open, for Pickens is certain to fire on it. They have told Gen. Brage as much, who pays no attention to them. When the steamers Keys and Lewis were fired at, it was just as much as the officers could do at MoRea to keep the men from firing into the vessels, and when the boats turned back some of the men actually sat down and cried—they were so mad. Sunday some vessels anchored in the fleet, and I could see the soldiers on Pickens—they were as thick as beers. I could see them drilling on the beach and the horses grazing near the fort. General Brage has ordered all strangors away or that they take position in the army. He has also moved his quarters from the hospital about a mile and a half in the woods.

Two immense Columbiads, each weighing 16,000 pounds, reached West Point, Ga., last Sunday, on their way to Pensacola.

A BOSTON BRIG CAPTURED BY A GEORGIA PRIVATEER.

The brig Elisha Doane, Capt. Loring, arrived at Boston on Monday, from Brunswick, Ga., with a load of lumber and several passengers. After leaving Brunswick, the Doane, according to a statement in the Boston papers, was overhauled near Cumberland Light by a vessel commanded by a Frenchman, and called the Five Brothers, which had on board a number of men armed with rifles, swords and bowie knives. They took Capt. Loring on board, put a prize crew of eight men on the brig and proceeded to Brunswick, followed by the brig.—The passengers, on reaching Brunswick, were allowed to go on board of her once a day. The prize crew remained on board, and the strictest espionage was kept up, but the northern crew were not insulted, or in any manner uncivily treated. Capt. Loring wrote to a friend in Savannah, who laid the matter before Gov. Brown, and the latter after investigating the case, ordered the immediate rejease of the brig was released on Saturday, the 12th of May, after having been detained eight days.

Accident on the Mississippi and Tennessee Rallroad was passing a curve about two miles from Momphis, sl

ENGLAND AND MEXICO.—The British government instructed Sir Charles Wyke to rigidly enforce in Mexico the customs convention, by which a certain portion of the duties tion, by which a certain portion of the dimension, by which a certain portion of debts due by the government to English subjects. Significant articles in some of the leading London journals indicate that the question of an active foreign in expention in the affairs of that reforeign in expension in the high quarters both it c is entertained in high quarters both in on and Paris. Presbyterian General Assembly, (O. S.) CONTINUATION OF THE WAR DEBATE,
TENTH DAY.
The committee on systematic benevolence

reported a great remissiness on the part of nu-merous Presbyteries. Out of 170 Presbyteries, only 41 have reported, against 84 last year.—

only 41 have reported, against 84 last year.—Some Presbyteries, however, report increased liberality. Only 1,48 churches have contributed to the domestic mission. On various other subjects, which are objects of contribution, there is a complaint of general shortcomings. The report was accepted.

Another paper was submitted by the systematic benevolence committee of the previous year, recommending annual contributions in aid of the boards of domestic and foreign missions, educational board, relief of ministers, &c. The chairman of the committee urged greaser attention to the subject of receiving aid from the hunday school chindren. It is a source of supply whose mites never fail in panics and worldly disturbances. This report was also accepted.

It Schenels works of the afforts of the abild.

Dr. Schenck spoke of the efforts of the childcepted.

Dr. Schenck spoke of the efforts of the children of the Sanday school in their contributions to the boards of the Westminster Church at Baltumere, and the North Church at Chicago.

On the question of the adoption of the report there was considerable debate for and against its adoption. One of the reports recognized the importance of the contributions of children. The adult membership were back ward in their contributions, and the present generation is pronounced almost incorrigible.

The hour of the day having arrived for the discussion of the substitute of Dr. Wines for Dr. Spring's resolutions, the same was taken up.

The Rev. Dr. Spring, of New York, rose and stated that in order to secure something like unanimity in the body, he thought it best to offer the following modifications, as a substitute for his second resolution.

"Resolved, 2. That this General Assembly, in the spirit of that Christian patriotism which the Scriptures enjoin and which has always characterized this Church, dohereby acknowledge and declare our obligation to promote and perietings as far as in a size the interesting.

characterized this Church, dohereby acknowledge and declare our obligation to promote
and perpetuate, so far as in us ites, the integrity of these United States, and to strengthen,
uphold and encourage the federal government
in the exercise of all its functions under our
noble constitution.

Dr. Bergen read a paper as a peace-offering,
recommending that the fourth of July be set
apart as a day of humiliation and prayer to
God to avert the calamities now pending over
our country.

recommending that the fourth of July be set apart as a day of humilisation and prayer to God to avert the calamities now pending over our country.

Judge Ryerson offered a resolution to the effect that a committee be appointed to take the whole matter in charge.

Various other resolutions, some twenty in number, were offered, some of which caused great laughter and derision.

A member.—Is not this becoming ridiculous, Mr. Moderator?

Moderator?

Moderator?

Moderator of Pennsylvania, then took the floor. He thought that we were sitting here as the highest judicatory of this church. It was impossible to stand still. We must push steadily forward and take a firm stand. The idea of dividing the church was ridiculous.—If we had no government, rebellion might be recognized by the Assembly, but as we have a good and strong one, there is no reason why Dr. Spring's resolution should not be adopted. Pretty soon one Presbyterian minister would be blessing the soldiers of the South, while another would be praying for the soldiers of the North against him. Would this be as consistent as the adoption of Dr. Spring's resolution. He read from the records of the South Oarolina Synod, from which it appears that that Synod had determined to make trouble in the church before the secession ordinance was passed in that State. He was rejoiced that there was a different feeling in Georgia. He compared the present elelion to the secession of the lostribes from Rebohoum which came to nought. Efforts were made at various times to interrupt Dr. Waller with questions of order, but he stood his ground nobly.

Mr. Weller concluded by referring to the action of Maryland. He was glad to find her again loyal. He hoped that the Southern brethren then present would be excused from voting, as it might be that it would bring evil upon them when they returned home.

The resolution of Judge Ryerson was then laid on the table—aves 102. navs 93.

upon them when they returned home.
The resolution of Judge Ryerson was then laid on the table—ayes 102, nays 95.
The Rev. Dr. Backus, of New York, said he The Rev. Dr. Backus, of New York, said he was a strong Northern man in sentiments. He would stand by his government in her times of peril. In doing this, the institutions and interests of Southern men were in no way assailed. Many men in the South nave, by their misguided zeal, severed the most sacred ties.—Others are still loyal and will remain so. In conclusion, he remarked that he thought that are onstruction could be effected between the brothern of both sections. He hoped that peace and prosperity might reign again at an early day.

day.

Dr. Yeomans regretted that the resolution of Judge Ryerson had been tabled. He was sorry that He discussion could not be suspended, and the whole subject left with a judicious committe, who might deliberate together and prepare a more acceptable document than any individual member could. He was sorry that the idea was entertained by many members of the Assembly that the passage of Dr. Spring's resolution would cause a division in the Church. He would be happy if but a feeble word which was uttered by himself would avert the im-He would be happy if but a feeble word which was uttered by himself would avert the impending catastrophe. It would be the sweetest moment in his life. A perpetuated Union is the only thing which can keep the Church together as a band of brothers. He hoped that the bond uniting them might not be ruthlessly broken. He was desirous of a day of prayer being appointed, in which the blessing of the Almighty might be invoked—asking Him to bring about a speedy restoration of peace and harmony. He was afraid that if Dr. Spring's resolutions were passed, it would cause a rebring about a speedy restoration of peace and harmony. He was afraid that if Dr. Spring's resolutions were passed, it would cause a result very unfavorable to the interests of the Presbylerian Church. He then referred to certain expressions which were made in relation to what the Northwestern Synods would do. He deprecated the course which they threatened to carry out. He hoped that this Assembly would maintain a conservative position upon the momenteus question which is agitating the whole country from one end to the other.

Dr. Hodge, on leave granted, withdrew the substitute offered by him some days ago to the resolution of Dr. Spring.

Dr. Wines then offered a resolution as a substitute in place of that of Dr. Hodge, to the effect that it was inexpedient to express any opinion on the national crisis.

Dr. Ycomans said that they were here once more met, may it not be the last, with our hands stretched forth, one upon the extreme North and the other upon the extreme South. From these extremes there are those whose hearts are for the Presbylerian church. There were men from the South present who desire to be heard on these subjects—men who have come here at great cost and peril. They should be cherished for this sacrifice on the altur of the church.

We are not called to hold out inducements to our Southern brethren; we are not in a supplicating attitude before them. They need no conciliation. It is they who stand and say.

We are not called to hold out inducements to our Southern brethren; we are not in a supplicating attitude before them. They need no conciliation. It is they who stand and say, "Do not drive this plowshare of division across us." We have nothing to do but withhold conflicting sentiments. Shall we pass away the great advantage we have had at a time when we can use it so well, not only for the church, but for the whole country, which we so much desire to have at peace! It was a thought of solemnity. We must seek the paths of peace. Do not agitate any longer, when it will destroy our hopes and prospects. Let us take what we can bear now, and use it. Let us keep our hands off this sterred Union—the Union of the church and the Union of the States. He concluded by effering a resolution to appoint a committee to bring in a suitable minute on the whole subject.

Various motions and much excitement followed.

Various motions and much excitement followed.

Dr. Lord, of Chicago, spoke in favor of Dr. Spring's resolutions.

Mr. Baker, of Texas, thought there was not a single person in the audience but sympathized with him. He was willing to die in the service of his Lord and Master. He had habored in Texas eleven years as a pastor. He was going to say things for which he would be in danger of being hung at the North; [a voice, never] he was going to say things for which he might be hung in the South. He entreated them not to let worldly impulses affect them. He admired this grand uprising at the North and this city of flags, but he did not want the Assembly to be governed by impulse. If the resolution of Dr. Spring be passed the church will be broken up. But he did not want it broken along the fatal line of Mason and Dixon. He hated secession; he hated it—from the bottom of his heart he hated it. [Applause.] He knaw that in Texas an enormons Union majority had been cast. [Tremendous applause.] The Presbyterian Church was the only one that had opposed this movement, and the adoption of the resolution of Dr. Spring would compel them to acknowledge the Jefferson Davis government. Never in his pulpit had he made a prayer for the President of the Confederate States.

One reason that some commissioners had failed to come, was that the crops had failed, and the Presbyteries were too poor to send a commissioner. It was for no lack of loyalty to the church. They want the church to be united if the government is to be divided permanently, which God forbid. [Applause.] He had come here for two reasons. One to attend the General Assembly, the other was to see what might be done to preserve the unity of our beloved country. [Tremendous applause.] lowed. Dr. Lord, of Chicago, spoke in favor of Dr.

parts they come, and for the sake of God and the country do not cast us off.

Dr. Hodge moved to lay the whole subject on the table.

Mr. Price moved to have the yeas and nays recovered Covered. The vote was announced—yeas 74, nays 139; so the Assembly refused to lay the paper on the table. The Assembly then adjourned.

[Reported for the Baltimore Sun.]

[Reported for the Baltimore Sun.]

THE HABEAS CORPUS CASE OF JOHN
MERRYMAN, ESQ.

General Cadwallader Evades Attachment—OhiefJustice Taney Denies the President's Power to
Suspend the Writ of Habeas Corpus—Proceedings to be Reported to the President.

In the matter of the petition of John Merryman for a writ of habeas corpus, and the writ
of attachment against General George Cadwallader for contempt in refusing obedience wallader for contempt in refusing obedience to said writ—before Honorable R. B. Taney, Chief. Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. The following writ of attach ment was issued on Monday by order of Chief. Justice Taney, returnable yesterday at 12 o'-clock, at which time Chief-Justice Taney was present in the United States Court-room to re-ceive the marshal's return thereon and to hear

the case:
THE WRIT OF ATTACHMENT.
The United States of America, District of Ma-The United States of America, District of Maryland, to wit:

To the Marshal of the Maryland District, greeting:—We command you that you attach the body of General George Cadwallader, and him have before the Hon. Roger B. Taney, Chief. Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, on Tuesday, the 28th of May, 1861, at 12 o'clock M., at the Circuit Court-room of the United States in the city of Baltimore, to answer for this contempt by him committed in refusing to produce the body of John Merryman, of Baltimore county, according to the command of the writ of habeas corpus returnable and returned before the said Chief. Justice this 27th day of May, 1861. Hereof you are not to fail at your peril, and have you then and there this writ. Witness the Honorable Roger B. Taney, Chief. Justice of our Supreme Court, the first Monday in December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty. Thos. Seloka, Clerk.

Issued 27th May, 1861.

Chief Justice Taney, upon taking his seat upon the bench, said that he desired to state

upon the bench, said that he desired to state that his associate, Judge Giles, of the Circuit that his associate, Judge Giles, of the Circuit Court, was present with him yesterday by his invitation, because he desired to avail himself of his counsel and advice in so important a case. The writ of habeas corpus was ordered by him as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, consequently Judge Giles could not act with him in the case. He had also invited Judge Giles to be present to day, but he was unable to appear, in consequence of an engagement in connection with a religious association, whose deliberations Judge Giles considered it important that he should attend.

should attend.

Chief Justice Taney then called for the mar-

Chief Justice Taney then called for the marshal's return to the writ of attachment above set forth, when Mr. Spicer, the clerk, handed him the following, which the Chief Justice requested him to read:

THE MARSHAL'S RETURN

I hereby certify to the Honorable Roger B. Taney, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, that by virtue of the within writ of attachment to me directed on the 27th day of May, 1861, I proceeded on this 28th day of May, 1861, to Fort McHenry for the purpose of serving the said writ. I sent in my name at the outer gate—the messenger returned with the reply "that there was no answer to my card," and therefore could not serve the writ as I was commanded. I was not permitted to enter the gate. So answers

Washington Bonipany.

U.S. Marshal for the District of Maryland.

Chief Justice Taney, after questioning Mr.

Chief Justice Taney, after questioning Mr Vance, the Deputy U. S. Marshal, in relation to his efforts to serve the writ, requested him to amend his return, which he did by adding the words "I was not permitted to enter the gate" as above set forth.

STATEMENT OF CHIEF JUSTICE TANEY.

STATEMENT OF CHIEF JUSTICE TANEY.

In relation to the return the Chief-Justice observed that the marshal had the power to summon the posse comitatus to aid him in selzing and bringing before the court the party named in the attachment, who would, when so brought in, be liable to punishment by fine and imprisonment. But where, as in this case, the power refusing obedience was so notoriously superior to any the marshal could command, he held that officer excused from doing anything more than he had done. The Chief-Justice then proceeded as follows:

"I ordered this attachment yesterday, because, upon the face of the return, the detention of the prisoner was unlawful, upon the grounds:

too of the prisoner was unlawful, upon the grounds:

"First—That the President, under the constitution of the United States, cannot suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, nor authorize a military officer to do it.
"Second—A military officer mus no right to arrest and detain a person not subject to the rules and articles of war for au off-use against the laws of the United States, except in a: d of the judicial authority, and subject to its control; and if the party is arrested by the military it is the duty of the officer to deliver him.

the judicial authority, and subject to its control; and if the party is arrested by the military it is the duty of the officer to deliver him over immediately to the civil authority to be dealt with according to law.

"I forebore yesterday to state orally the provisions of the constitution of the United States which make those principles the fundamental law of the Union, because an oral statement might be misunderstood in some portions of it, and I shall therefore put my opinion in writing, and file it in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court in the course of this week."

He concluded by saying that he should cause his opinion, when filed, and all the proceedings to be laid before the President, in order that he might perform his constitutional duty, to enforce the laws by securing obedience to the process of the court.

Here the Chief Justice concluded his remarks, and the case, as far as the judicial process is concerned, is closed.

The proceedings were witnessed by a large number of persons, who crowded the confirment intracted thither by the interest and importance of the case in the present condition of public affairs.

REMEDIES FOR DYSPERSIA.-Hall's Journs

Remedies for Dyspersia.—Hall's Journal of Health says:

There are some general principles of cure applicable to all, and which will seldom fair of high advantage.

1. The entire body should be washed once a week with soap, but water and a stiff brush.

2. Wear woolen next the skin the year round, during the daytime only.

3. By means of ripe fruit and berries, coarse bread and other coarse food, keep the bowels acting freely once in twenty-four hours.

4. Under all circumstances, keep the feet always clean, dry and warm.

5. It is most indispensable to have the fallest plenty of sound, regular, connected and refreshing sleep, in a clean, light, well-aired chamber, with windows facing the sun.

6. Spend two or three hours of every forenoon, and one or two of every afternoon, ratior shine, in the open air, in some form of interesting, exhibitanting and unwearying exercise. Walking with a cheerful and entertaining companion is the very best.

7. Eat at regular times, and always: slowly.

8. That food is best for each which is most relished, and is followed by the least discomfort. What has benefitted or injured one is no rule for another. This eighth teem is of universal application.

9. Take but a teacupful of any kind of drink at one meal, and let that be hot.

10. Confine yourself to coarse bread of corn, rye or wheat—to ripe, fresh, perfect fruits and berries in their natural state—and to fresh, lean meats, broiled or rossted, as meat is easier of direction than regetables. Milk, gravies, pas-

10. Confine yourself to coarse bread of corn, rye or wheat—to ripe, fresh, perfect fruits and berries in their natural state—and to fresh, lean ments, broiled or roasted, as meat is easier of digestion than vegetables. Milk, gravies, pastres, heavy hot bread, farinas, starches, and greasy food in general, aggravate dyspepsia by their constipating tendencies.

11. It is better to eat at regular times as often as hungry, but so little as to occasion no discomfort whatever.

12. Constantly aim to divert the mind from the bodily condition, in pleasant ways, that is

discomfort wintever.

12. Constantly aim to divert the mind from the bodily condition, in pleasant ways, that is half the cure in many cases.

How to Live Well.—Good meals at moderate intervals, and the stomach left to rest between. Some interval—an interval of active exercise is best—between books and food. A leisure hour for dinner, and cheerful conversation after it. A short map, for those who need or like it after dinner. Light occupation in the evening—literature, or correspondence, with more or less social intercourse, music, or other recreation. These are each and all highly desirable, but the most indispensable of all is strenuous and various exercise.

JULEIS ARE IN SEASON, and so is the story of the broad-backed Kentuckian who went down to New Orleans for the first time. Whisky, brandy, and plain drinks, he knows, but as to the compound and flavored liquors he was a know-nothing. Reposing on the seats of the barroom of the St. Charles, he observed a crowd of fashionables drinking mint juleps. "Boy," said he, "bring me a glass of that beverage."

When he consumed the cooling draught, he called the boy again.

"Boy, what was my last remark?"

"Why, you ordered a julep."

"That's right; don't forget it, keep on bringing 'em,"

PRICE ONE CENT.

LOCAL MATTERS.

The Military Movements—Passage of the Eighth and Ninth Regiments of New York Props—Returning Movements of Troops, de.—The city is now almost duly entrened by the passage of regiment after regiment of United States troops called from the Northern States to the defense of the seat of government at Washington and for the prosecution of the present war. Yeaterday morning the Eighth Regiment of New York State Volunteers, (First German Riffes,) Col. Louis Blenker, and the Ninth Regiment of New York State Millila, Col. J. W. Stiles, reached the President street depot in two trains from Philadelphia, and were carried through from the Camden station over the Washington branch to that city.

The train carrying the Eighth Regiment reached the President street depot at 12½ o'ck. P. M., and forming on Exeter street, in the presence of a mass of spectators, marched, neaded by a police force, through Exeter, Lombard, Hanover and Camden streets, to the depot. The Eighth mustered about 800 men, with two companies to follow as soon as their equityments are ready. The uniform of the Eighth is gray pants and gray sack or surfout, with green stripe and binding, gray cap, and black leather knapsack. Not half of them were armed with the musket, and a few carried the improved Sharpe's Rifle. Every man attached to the regiment, officers and all, are Germans, and many of them appeared quityoung. Each man disnlayed a green sprig of cedar or some other follage in his hat.

Among the officers we observed Col. Stashl, formerly proprietor of the New York Illustrated News. He is the Lient, Colonel of the Regiment. The regiment carries a beautiful stand of silk colors, and has a band and dram corps. While moving up the route the band played the "Star-Spangled Banner" and other airs. The train that conveyed the eighth got off from the Camden station at twelve minutes to two o'clock p. m. At one p. m., while the eighth was on its march through the city, a second train strived an arrived a band and dram corps. Several appeared to suffer greatly f

Col. Blenker, the commander, held a post-

ceremonies.

Col. Blenker, the commander, held a position in the Grecian army, and in the German revolution he commanded a division of the National Guard. Many of the officers and men have seen service.

Ninth Regiment—Field and Staff Officers—Colonel, J. W. Stiles; lieutenant colonel, W. H. Hallick; major, E. L. Stone; adjutant, J. B. Coppinger; surfseen, F. W. Fisher, M. D.; engineer, L. Gurtis; quartermaster, Alexander Henriques; chaplain, B. L. Phillips; commissary, H. L. Stevens; assistant surgeon, H. Pinckney; assistant quartermaster, A. L. Squiers. Company A. Captain J. J. Morrison; company B, Captain John Deppeler; company G. Lieut, C. E. Prescott Stone, commanding; company D, Captain J. W. Davis; company E, captain H. C. Smith; company F. Captain William Atterbury; company H, Captain Géorge Tuibili.

The artillery corps of the Ninth Regiment, organized under the patronage of the board of officers of New York, will join their regiment in Washington on Monday next, Their battery will be furnished by the common council. The officers in charge are:—First lieutenant, H. V. Gramer; second lieutenant, Eugene Durnin; third lieutenant, John Dolan.

Other regiments will pass through to-day, and the orders from the War Department are to hurry on all the regiments ready.

The Pennsylvanis troops who arrived over

the orders from the war bepartmentare to hurry on all the regiments ready. The Pennsylvanis troops who arrived over the Northern Central Railroad from the Relay station on Sunday, and moved towards. Ca-tonsville, obcupied the middle wing of the Maryland State Lunnitic Asylum, near Para-dise Hotel. They are about 500 in number.— It is said an emeute has taken place among the Baltimore recruits, sent from the National Hotel headquarters to the Relay camp, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The poor fare provided them, and the dilatoriness of the government in uniforming and equipling them, it is said provided their diseatisful and it is said, provoked their dissatisfaction. A number had deserted and returned to the city. I The western trains came through yesterday several hours behind time, which has now to be consumed in transferring the passengers and baggage at the Point of Rocks. The "Boll-man Rock," thrown down, lies partly on the track, and partly in the canal, obstructing the navigation of that also.

track, and partly in the canal, obstructing the navigation of that also.
Yesterday morning other members of the Seventh New York Regiment passed through the city en route for their homes. It is thought the regiment will not return in a body, but by companies and squads.
There was nothing of interest transpiring at any of the military encampments yesterday.

Melancholy and Eatal Accident.—Shortly before twelve o'clock on Monday night, an acci-

ompanies and squads.

There was nothing of interest transpling at any of the military encampments yesterday.

Melancholy and Fatal Accident.—Shortly before twelve o'clock on Monday night, an accident occurred at the house of Mr. Wm. H. Brown, No. 42 East Eager street, which resulted in the almost immediate death of his daughter Casandra, aged eight years. It appears that Mr. George Brown, a brother of the lather of the little girl, prepared to go to bed in the back room on the first floor, and taking a pistol from his pocket, laid it on the floor near the lounge on which he was to sleep. By some means the weapon discharged, and the ball entered the abdomen of the girl, who was lying under a table sleeping, but who was supposed to be upstairs and in bed. Her father ran down stairs on bearing the report of the pistol, and Dr. Yeates was sent for, but life was ex tinct before the physician reached he house. Mr. George Brown, accompanied by his brother, at half past one o'clock, went to the central police station and gave information of the casualty. Yesterdiy morning Coroner Hall held an inquest on the body, and the jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts. Access 125(2) 2222

Ezcitement in the City.—Shortly after the dispersion of the crowd from the United States court-room yesterday, there was much excitement in the city. About one o'clock three of the soldlers from one of the camps in the city stopped at the corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, where they were joined by another parly, who began to talk with them, and wao agreed with them on political points. In a short time a crowd gathered which filled up the whole sidewalk, and there was every indication of a riot, knives and pistols having been freely talked of. Fortmaticly as matters were about to culminate, politomen Darling and Weltzell made their appearance, and falling to persuade the parties to desist and dispers, arrested a cilizen who seemed to be prominent in the loud talk. That had the effect to check any violent demonstration

Sailing of the Spaulding.—The steamer S. R. Spaulding, Capt. Howes, left her wharf yesterday for Boston. She took out a small freight of leather and other articles.

for every subsequent insertion. Marriage and Fu neral notices inserted for 25 cents; extra Obituar notices the regular rates of advertising. Advertisements should be sent in at an early hour

IN THE BALTIMORE SUN.

Advertisements should be sent in at an early hour.

Advertisements should be sent in at an early hour.

Ticenty-Seventh Anniversary of the Maryland State Bible Society.—The twenty-seventh anniversary meeting of the Maryland State Bible Society was held last evening in the Associate Society S

gratuitous supply is in advance of that of 1859. For that year It amounted to 4,042 volumes, for 1869 it foots up 4,433, an increase of 391 volumes, distributed as follows: The Sabbath Schools 1,342; to shipping 918; to institutions 266, to minors 1,907—total 4,433 volumes.

Sabbath Schools 1,342; to shipping 915; to unstitutions 266, to minors 1,907—total 4,433 volumes.

The receipts of the society, as compared with those of the previous year, have been expected from general indications. In 1859 the receipts for society purposes ameunted to \$11,794 36; in 1860, after deducting the balance on hand at the opening of the fiscal year, and also the large donation of \$5,000, and other sums intended for the present board, the gross receipts far the year amounted to \$11,163 43.

The falling off in the depository cash sales, as compared with the previous year, was about \$400.

The treasurer's statement showed the application of the receipts, with a balance on hand of but \$295 51.

The colporters' returns indicate an increased activity. There are seven at work in different fields of labor in the city of Baltimore, Prince George's, Harford, Washington, Talbot, Carroll, Allegany, Keut, Caroline and St. Marry's counties.

The Young Men's Society of Frederick county, the Baltimore County Bible Society, the Ladies' Branch Society of Baltimore, and in fact all the auxiliaries of the State Society, report good progress in their work, and encouragement to proceed even with more energy.

The report was quite voluminous, of which the foregoing presents but the most prominent facts.

After the reception of the report addresses

The report was quite voluminous, of which the foregoing presents but the most prominent facts.

After the reception of the report addresses were made by Rev. Dr. Henkle, of Teunessee; Rev. Dr. Smith, of Danyille (Kentucky) Seminary, formerly of the Second Presbyterian church of this city. Rev. John McCron, who was announced to address the meeting, was detained at home by sickness.

Sent to Jail.—On Monday afternoon policeman Sutherland, of the central police, was called on to arrest a soldier named Galbraith, who made himself obnoxious on Frederick street by drawing a pistol and threatening to shoot citizens. He was arraigned before Justice Hiss, who sent him to prison in default of security to behave himself. Justice Hiss stated that he had been requested by Gol. Lewis, of the Federal Hill camp, to send any of his men to jail who may be found guilty of disorder in the city, and shall not fall to do so when there is evidence to warrant it.

Late yesterday afternoon another of the soldiers named James O'Neil, behaved in a disoraerly manner on Falls avenue, which was remonstrated with by policemen Pool and Bouldin. He immediately drew his bayonet and attempted to make an attack on the police, and they had some difficulty in capturing him. He was taken to the central police station and Justice Hiss committed him to jail to reflect on his conduct.

Municipal Visit to Druid Hill Park.—The city anthorities will visit Druid Hill Park to-day, upon the invitation of the commissioners, inspect the progress in the work of improvement under the direction of Mr. Daniels, director and landscape gardener, and partake of his hospitality. We wish them a very pleasant time.

Father Freeman.—This indefatigable city missionary, who was prostrated upon a hed of

his hospitality. We wish them a very pleasant time.

Father Freeman.—This indefatigable city missionary, who was prostrated upon a bed of sickness several months since, has recovered sufficient to resume, in a measure, his self-denying work. His disease was of a nature to require a painful surgical operation.

Robbers.—The grocery and provision store of James S. Stansbury, Pennsylvania avenne, was entered through the second story window, on Monday night, and robbed of twenty-five hams. The thief or thieves have not been detected.

tected.

Charge of Theft.—Margaret Wilkins was arrested yesterday by policeman Keilheltz, charged with stealing a flower-pot of geraniums from the house of Alexander B. Gray, 68 Fayette street. Justice Shipley committed her to jail.

Fast Driving.—John Beach was arrested yesterday, by Sergeant Chalmers, charged with fast driving through the street. Justice Ried fined him S5.

Assaulting James Gray, Justice Showard with assaulting James Gray, Justice Showard committed him for court. PROCEEDINGS OF THE COURTS. Common Pleas.—Judge Marshall.—Wm. Mc-Luin vs. A. Heinz; plaintiff's appeal from Mc-Allister. Judgment affirmed. Maier Seligman vs. State; appeal from Hiss. Judgment affirmed. Peter Bockelman vs. State; appeal from Grif-

In. Judgment reversed. David Whitson vs. John H. Milburn; appeal rom Hayward. Judgment affirmed Assignment to-day Nos. 1 to 28.

Assignment to-day Nos. 1 to 28.

Circuit Court—Judge Krebs.—Simon Greensfelder, Levi A. Schloss, Solomon Preiss and
B. Sarlouis vs. Marcus Adler, Frederick Rosenthall and Eleanora Adler. Injunction
issued to restrain defendants, their agents and
servants, from selling, removing, disposing of,
or withholding from the receiver the stock of
millinery and dry goods lately in store No. 210
Broadway, until further order of this court.
R. Gilmor, Jr., for complainants.

Superior Court.—Judge Martin.—No business
was transacted in this court yesterday.

Assignment for to-day 172 to 206 inclusive.

[Reported for the Baltimore Sun.]

[Reported for the Baltimore Sun.]

Towsontown, May 23, 1861.
CIRCUIT COURT FOR BALTIMORE COUNTY.—
Before John H. Price, Judge.
The ejectment case of Ann Nesbitt et al. vs.
John O. Price—before reported—occupied the
court to day. The most important testimony
elicited was that of Mrs. Lydia Kenney, one
of the parties who witnessed the will of Miss
Owings, under which the defendant claims
certain lands, giving rise to this suit. Mrs.
Kenney testified in substance that the will was
made, signed and witnessed in due form of
law, and not after the death of Miss Owings,
as sworn to by a previous witness. aw, and not after the death of Miss Owings, as sworn to by a provious witness.

Several other witnesses recognized the alleged forged signature to the will as that of the deceased's hand writing. Not concluded. Messrs. Machen and Gittings for plaintiffs, and David Paul Brown, I. Nevitt Steele, Richard Grason and Mr. Lanahan for the defendant.

dant.

James McMannus, Elisha Hardnot and John
Robinson, jointly indicted for assaulting Rich-

Cuie the case, the court released them by the payment of costs. Adjourned.

[Communicated.]

The following note bearing the signature of a reliable citizen and quite anthentic was received yesterday:

Editors of The Sun: The day that the trops returned from the netehborhood of Cockey ville back to York, in pursuance of the promise of the President, I was at Ashiand Furnace, and among the incidents of their stoppage there I heard from James C. Clarke, superintendent of the Northern Central Railroad, that while nearly famished for food, he (Clarke) was appealed to by some of the officers to procure some meat. He made application to Mr. Merryman, who instantly offered any of his fine cattle, bred as highly improved stock, and all of the meat about his place. "Send over," he said, and "take all I have, if necessary." As this is a well-established fact, reiterated to magain to day by Mr. Clarke, I place if at your disposal. Yours, &c.

Mr Henry Reaver, of Georgetown, has been commissioned a justice of the peace for the District of Columbia.

Mr The Pensacola Observer of the 18th inst. says that a prize captured by a privateer has been brought into Applachicola.

Mr A repiment of artillery, 475 strong, left New Orleans for Richmond on the 20th.

Mr A repiment of artillery, 475 strong, left New Orleans for Richmond on the 20th.

Mr Wm. Barringer was shot and tilled in a affray at Louisville, last week, by G. Wurt